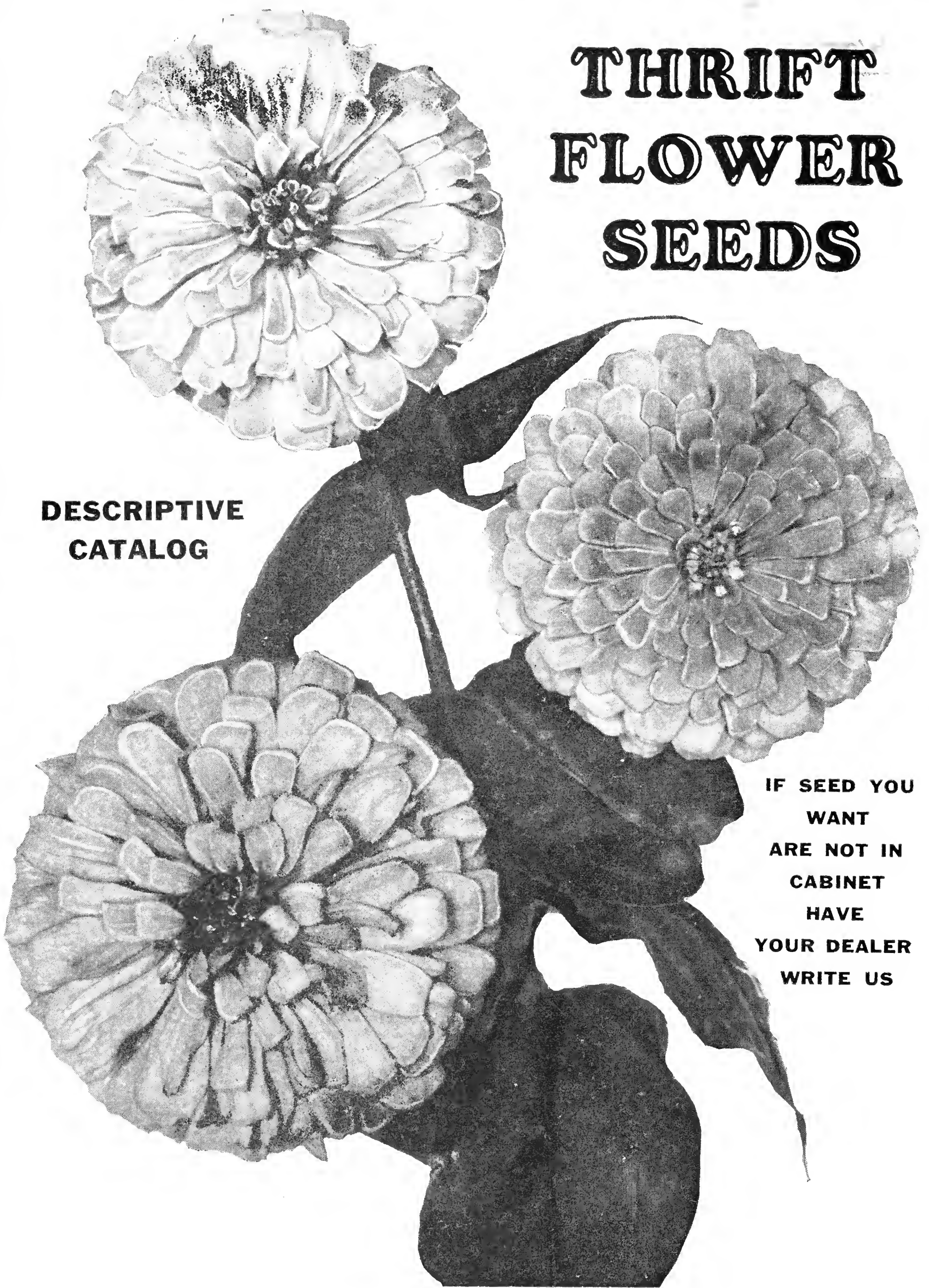


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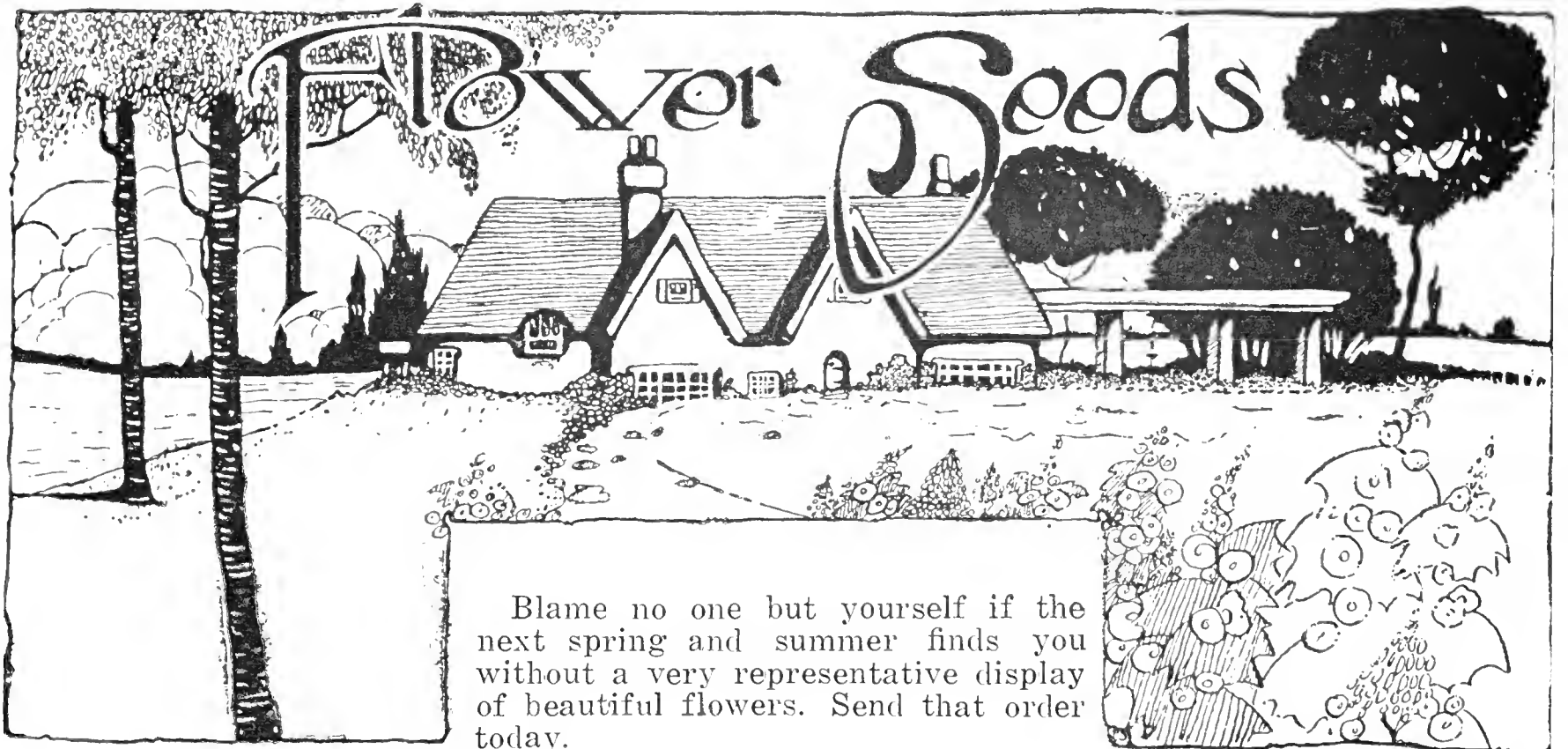
THRIFT FLOWER SEEDS

**DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOG**



IF SEED YOU
WANT
ARE NOT IN
CABINET
HAVE
YOUR DEALER
WRITE US

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA



Blame no one but yourself if the next spring and summer finds you without a very representative display of beautiful flowers. Send that order today.

Flowers are so inexpensive, and so easy to have, that they are not generally appreciated in proportion to what they do to make a place comfortable and beautiful. Even one or two sorts near a house, the small ones in beds and the larger plants standing alone, will do wonders toward lighting the place up and making it more homelike and habitable. And a larger collection properly grouped and arranged over a lawn or garden will make of almost any place a beautiful home and at the same time increase the commercial value of the property.

ACROCLINIUM—A pretty everlasting, bearing graceful, daisy-like flower, pretty bright rose, pink and white, which when cut in the bud stage can be dried and used for winter bouquets. Grows about two feet tall.

AGERATUM—A very free flowering plant from Mexico. They grow 18 to 24 inches tall and produce a profusion of blue and white flowers during the hot dry summer months. They make fine house plants in pots during winter time.

AGROSTEMMA (The Rose of Heaven)—A remarkably pretty annual, hardy; flowers like rose shaded white. Sow as you would radishes at different intervals, and a continuous supply of lovely cut flowers can be had all summer.

ANCHUSA (Summer Forget-me-not)—2 feet. A hardy annual, branching freely and bearing a profusion of the most lovely flowers similar in all respects to the Forget-me-not, though the flowers are much larger and of finer color. Blooms early and continues all summer.

ANTIRRHINUM or SNAP-DRAGON—This flower is next to the sweet peas in popularity. Flowers of the most brilliant colors, which remain in bloom from early in July until frost. Seeds may be sown in a sunny situation the first part of May. If real early blossoms are desired they may be started in a box or hot bed and set out when danger of frost is past.

—The Giant Tall Mixed—A tall growing variety, about 3 feet high. It is very desirable for cutting, and is also used extensively for bedding and borders.

ANTIRRHINUM or SNAPDRAGON—Half Dwarf Mixed—Flowers are equal in size and have the same variety of colors as those of the tall varieties. They are of a compact habit of growth, which makes them better suited for bedding purposes. Plants about 18 inches high.

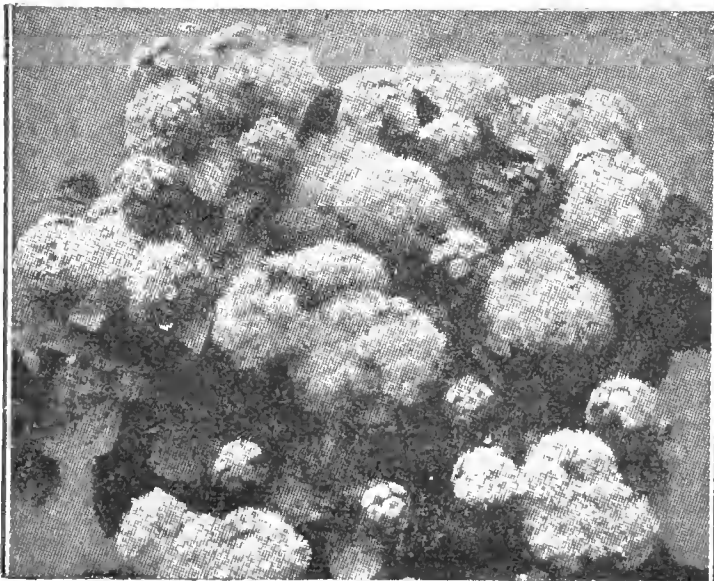
GENERAL CULTURE DIRECTIONS—The well-known annual flowers, such as Sweet Alyssum, Calliopsis, Calendula, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, etc., sow where they are intended to flower, either in lines or beds, covering not over four times their size, and firming the soil over them. For those which should be started indoors, such as Heliotrope, Celosia, Lobelia, Salvia, Vinca, Verbena, etc., the best plan is to sow in boxes, covering about one-eighth of an inch and pressing firmly; cover with a pane of glass and keep in a temperature between 60 and 70 degrees. Water carefully as needed. Transplant into boxes, an inch apart each way, or put into small pots until time to plant out. They should have an abundance of air.

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE—The plants grow to a height of two feet or more, producing beautiful spurred flowers. They are among our most popular hardy perennials.

AMARANTHUS (Cladatus — "Love Lies Bleeding") — Annuals of brilliant foliage growing from 3 to 4 feet high. May be used as borders for all plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive in a hot, sunny location if the soil is not too rich.

The flowers are a blood red in color.

ALYSSUM (Little Gem)—Little plants of dwarf, compact habit, about four inches high. Blooms continuously from early spring until late in the fall. Used extensively for borders, and also hanging baskets. Flowers are a pure white.

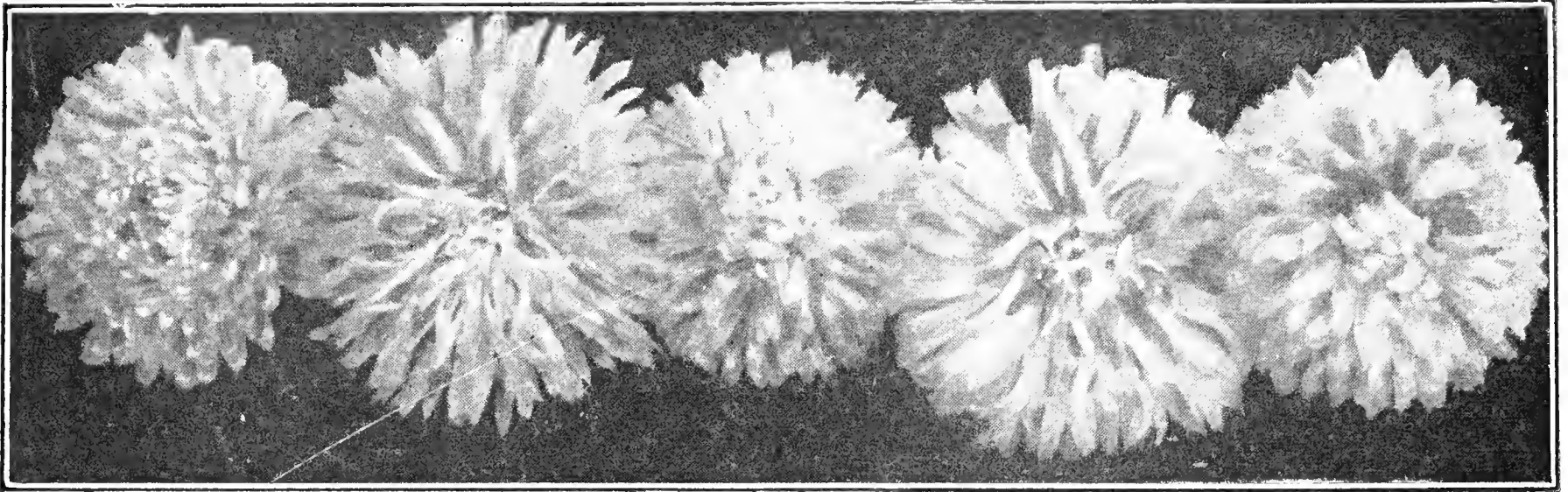


Ageratum

ASTERS—For early blossoms sow in boxes or hot bed in April and transplant as soon as danger from frost is past. Asters thrive in any good soil, but by cultivating frequently one can produce immense flowers measuring six inches across. Plant eight or nine inches apart.

—American Beauty—A late flowering strain coming into bloom about September.

—Giant Comet—Grows like a Chrysanthemum. It grows about two feet high and blooms very early. I offer five fine colors: Lavender, pink, white, purple, scarlet and blue; also mixed.



Assorted Asters

ASTERS—

- Queen of the Market—Probably the earliest of all the Asters. It is a low branching, free blooming aster and very popular. White, rose, scarlet, purple, blue, lavender, shell pink. Also mixed.
- Peony Flowered—A beautiful aster the shape of a peony flower. Sold only in mixed colors.
- Miss Roosevelt—A yellow aster turning to flesh color.
- Peerless Pink—A rich shell pink, late branching variety.
- Ostrich Feather—An aster that resembles Ostrich plumes. Very showy and fine for cut flowers. Sold only in mixed colors.
- Giant Branching—A popular late branching aster. Very fine. White, pink, lavender, purple, blue, scarlet; also mixed.
- Early Flowering—Very fine strain of early blooming Asters. You will like this variety. White, pink, rose, lavender, blue, red.

BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER—No garden is complete without the Balsam or Lady Slipper. What its erect stem and brilliant double flowers clustered closely about it, gives the appearance of one solid mass of color. It is easily grown and blossoms profusely. Seed can be sown out of doors in May or started indoors in April and plants set out when danger of frost is over. Set the plants 18 inches apart.

BALLOON VINE—A free flowering vine reaching 10 to 15 feet bearing clusters of bloom and numbers of large, round inflated seed-buds resembling miniature balloons.

BELLIS (English Daisy)—A favorite perennial plant, which will stand the winter if given the protection of a few leaves or litter; in bloom from early Spring until well on in the Summer. Easily raised from seed; usually sown in August, but can be sown in Spring.



Calliopsis



BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)—A free-flowering annual, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers, suitable for edging, small beds or pot culture.

BUTTERFLY RUNNER—A new variety of Scarlet Runner Beans. A great favorite as an ornamental climber. Pink and white blossoms.

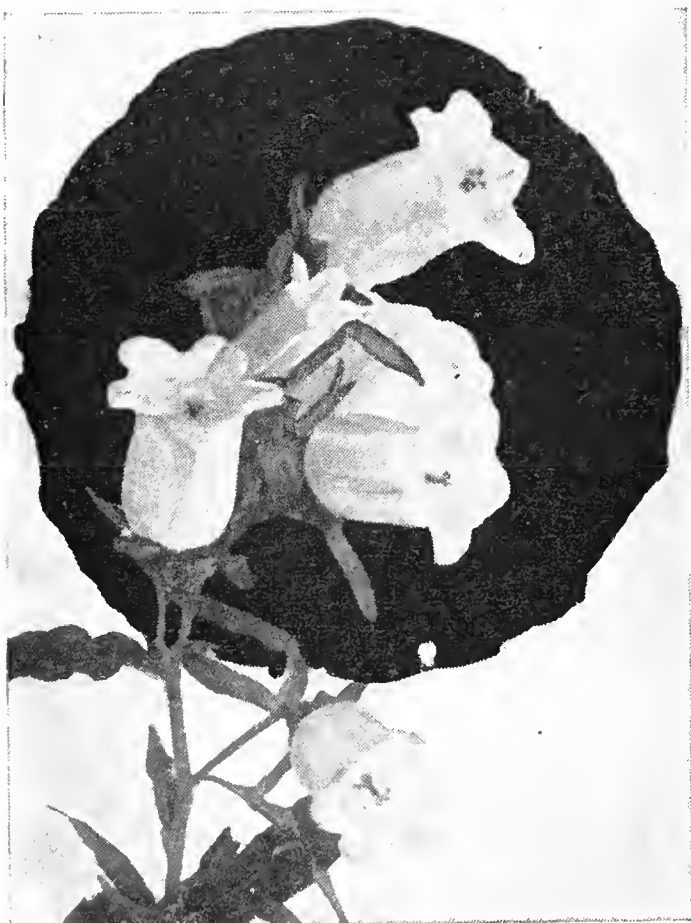
CACALIA—Each flower is a miniature paint brush of orange scarlet produced on long wiry stems which make it an excellent cut flower. Grows about 2 feet.

CALENDULA OR POT MARIGOLD—One of the most beautiful and popular garden annuals. Will thrive in any good garden soil. They produce a fine effect in beds and mixed borders and are also valuable for pot culture. They vary in color from the lightest shade of yellow to the darkest orange. One foot high.

CANARY BIRD VINE—A dainty vine with beautiful cut leaves and delicate flowers of a clear yellow, somewhat resembling a canary with expanded wings.

CALLIOPSIS—Quick growing annuals with brilliant flowers and fern-like leaves. Sow them where they are to bloom and thin out to six inches apart. For a solid compact border they may be planted closer. If cut occasionally they will bloom all spring.

CAMPANULA or CANTERBURY BELLS (Perennials)—Large, bell-shaped flowers, of exquisite colors—blue, pink and white. They are very ornamental plants with perfect masses of bloom, often bearing 100 to 200 blossoms on one spike. Sow seed in the open ground, cover lightly and thin plants to stand 12 inches apart.



Campanula

CANDYTUFT—The Candytuft is a popular flower for cutting. Seed sown in the autumn produces flowers early in the spring. Seed sown in April will produce flowers in June. Successive plantings may be made and thus furnish cut flowers during the entire summer. They are easily cultivated and look best in beds or masses. Mixture of all varieties and colors.

CARNATION (Marguerite)—Finest double mixed. Beautiful long-stemmed flowers, sweetscented and of a large size. If given a slight protection they will live through the winter and begin blossoming early in the spring and continue blossoming throughout the summer. Mixed colors.

CENTURIA (Bachelors Button)—One of the hardy, old fashioned flowers. One planting is usually sufficient as they re-seed themselves and come up year after year. Cyanus, double mixed, all colors, including rose, blue and white.

CELOSIA OR COCKSCOMB—Plants produce bright red combs which can be cut and dried for winter use. Its bright color will attract attention anywhere. Seed may be started in boxes or sown out of doors in May. Thrives best in rather light soil.

CLARKIA—A hardy annual growing about two feet tall. The branches are covered with bright colored flowers resembling miniature double hollyhocks.

COSMOS—One of the notable fall flowers. A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences. We offer only the choice, large-flowering strains. To make sure of flowering early, Cosmos should be started indoors and transplanted into dry, sandy, or poor soil, in a sunny situation.

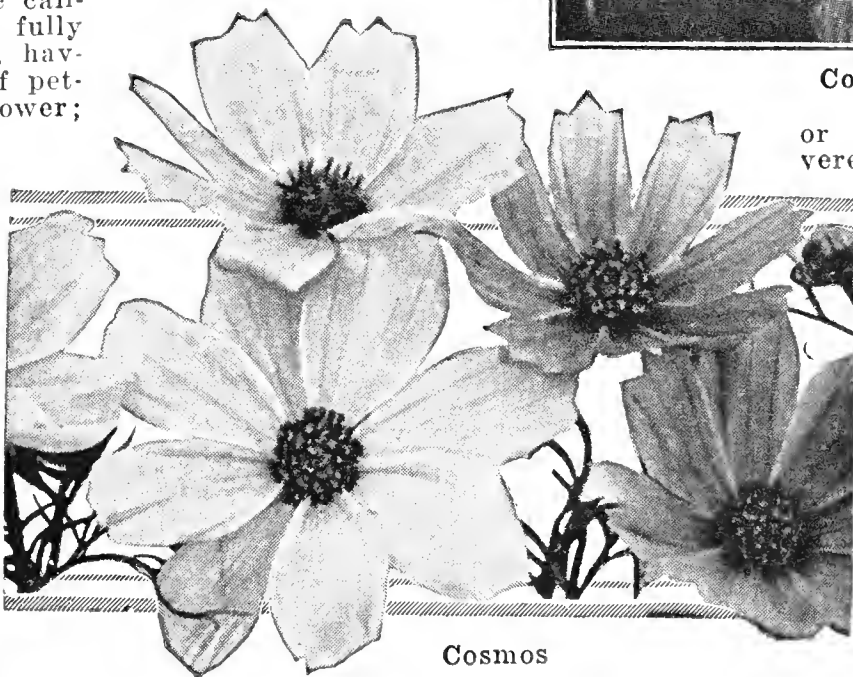
—Early Flowering—Seed started early in the house or frame, will produce flowers a month earlier than Mammoth Perfection.

—Mammoth Perfection—Large flowers on long stems, lasting until frost.

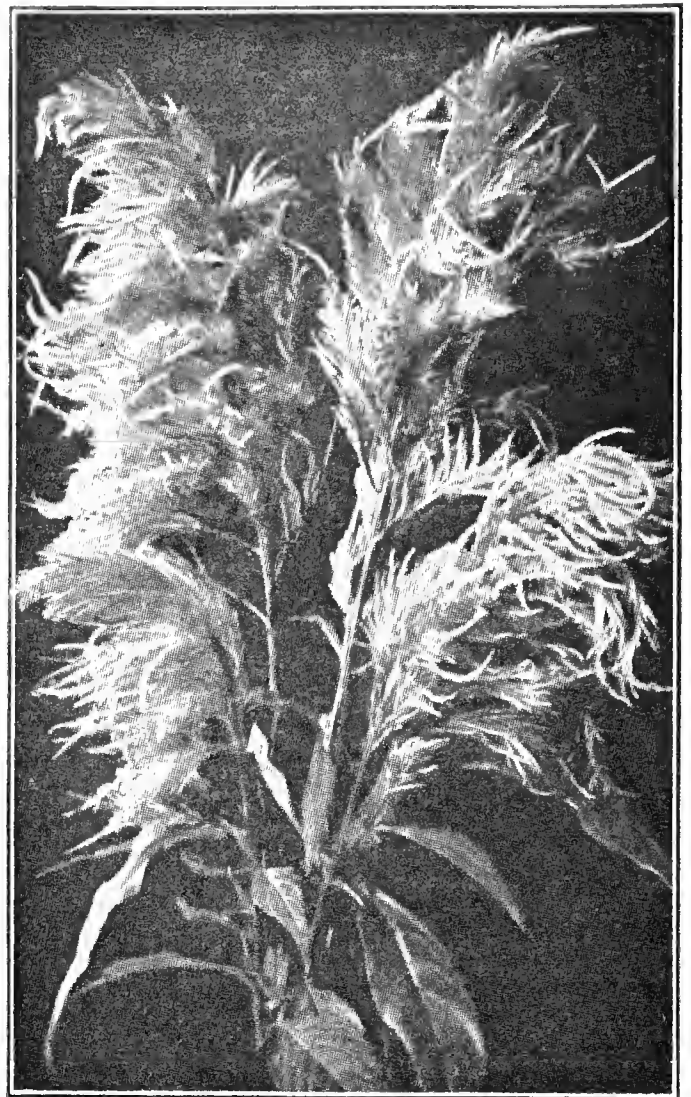
—New Double Varieties—These called double crested are not fully double, but are double crested, having double centers and a row of petals around the base of the flower; very effective.

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM—Plants are of upright growth, producing abundance of white and yellow flowers. Excellent for cutting. Coromarium, double mixed.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER (Scarlet Woolflower)—The most showy garden flower in cultivation. Plants grow two to six feet high and throw out scores of branches, bearing beautiful, ball-shaped flower heads resembling balls of scarlet wool. The flowers bloom profusely throughout the summer and fall and retain their beauty and col-



Cosmos



Cockscomb

or until destroyed by severe frost. Flowers when cut in a fresh state and carefully dried will keep their shape and color for a considerable length of time. Start seed if convenient in a box or hot bed about four weeks before time to transplant to the garden.

CLEOME—(Giant Spider Plant)—A tall showy garden annual producing curious heads of flowers of bright rose color, of

easy cultivation, blooms until late. Is also a good bee plant.

CYPRESS VINE—A slender climber of quick growth, having small finely divided dark green foliage. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms and is very desirable for ornamental trellises or wire supports.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—One of the most popular perennials producing spires of blossom three to five feet high. White, pink, rose and mottled flowers.

GLAUCIUM (Horned Poppy)—Showy, hardy perennial, with large, poppy-like flowers and glaucous-blue foliage; of easiest culture. Two feet. Tricolor.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)—A dwarf sunflower growing about 3 feet tall. Make a rich showing when grouped in mixed flower borders.

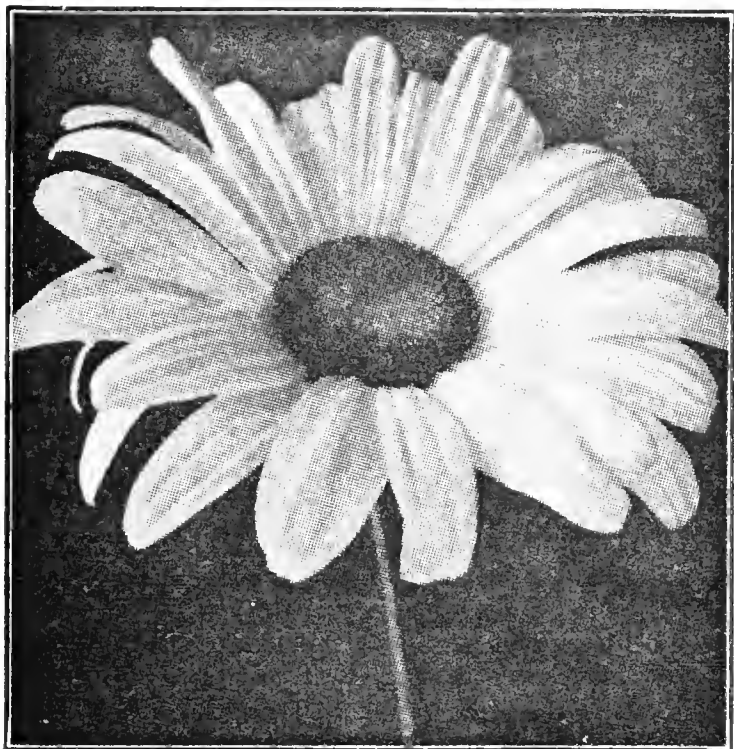
CENTAUREAS—Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Cornflowers, Sweet Sultans, etc. They are perfectly hardy, will grow almost anywhere, and are in demand as cut flowers.

CORNFLOWERS (Centaurea Cyanus)—These are also known as Bachelor's Button, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Bluet. Attractive flowers of easiest culture. Sow early in spring in the beds where they are to bloom.

ROYAL SWEET SULTANS (Centaurea Imperialis)—The beautiful sweet-scented, artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best to sow very early in the spring.



Chinese Woolflower



Shasta Daisy

A very popular flower and used with effect in group and border planting.

DAISY (Shasta)—Hardy perennial, producing flowers of a pure white, often measuring 5 inches across. Long stemmed. Excellent as a cut flower. They make a showy hedge as they are covered with flowers from early fall until hard frost.

DAHLIAS—It is not generally realized that most beautiful Dahlias may be grown and flowered in late Summer and Autumn from Spring sown seed. Many of them, differing from any of the named varieties on the market, and some from seed are equally beautiful, the production of novel forms and combinations of colorings being most interesting.

—Single Giant Perfection—This variety produces flowers of immense size of the most bewildering variety of color.

—Double Large Flowering—Double show and fancy sorts.

—Double Cactus Flowered Mixed—Many colors, twisted and curled petals.

DATURA (Angels Trumpet)—A vigorous growing plant producing immense flowers ranging in color from white to pure yellow. They are well suited for borders or for specimen plants on the lawn, or for the center of ornamental beds.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)—A rapid growing annual, flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Sweet scented.

DELPHINIUM OR HARDY LARKSPURS—Perennial Larkspurs may be planted as soon as the spring has opened. The ground should be carefully prepared, although mature should not come in contact with the roots otherwise the grubs are apt to destroy the plants. The stalks are very tender and should be staked when they are about three feet tall. After the Larkspurs are through blooming they may be cut close to the ground and a second and third crop of flowers will succeed. Each time the plants are cut a little bone meal should be dug around them.

DELPHINIUM (Gold Medal Hybrids)—A superior strain of mixed hybrids. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes over 2 feet long.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS—A very popular flower producing a great variety of brilliant colored flowers. They grow about a foot tall and can be used in beds and borders. They are easily grown, as they are not particular to soil, but should have a sunny location. Single or Double Mixed.

ESCHSCHLOTZIA (California Poppy)—Brilliant flowers in the shades of crimson, pink, and orange scarlet. The plants are about a foot high. Has finely cut leaves of a grayish green color. Blossoms from July until frost. As they are not easily transplanted, sow rather thickly.

EUPHORBIA (Mexican Fire Plant)—Annual poinsettia resembling in habit and color the beautiful hot house poinsettia. About mid-summer the center top leaves of each branch turn a vivid orange scarlet.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—They grow about 1½ feet tall and from early spring until late fall produce a continuous profusion of brilliant colored flowers, red and yellow.

GOURD, ORNAMENTAL—These rapid-growing, annual climbers have most luxuriant foliage and are excellent for covering verandas or trelliswork, and for training over arbors, fences, etc.; bear most curious fruit.

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth)—A showy annual everlasting with clover-like heads. Mixed, white, red and pink.

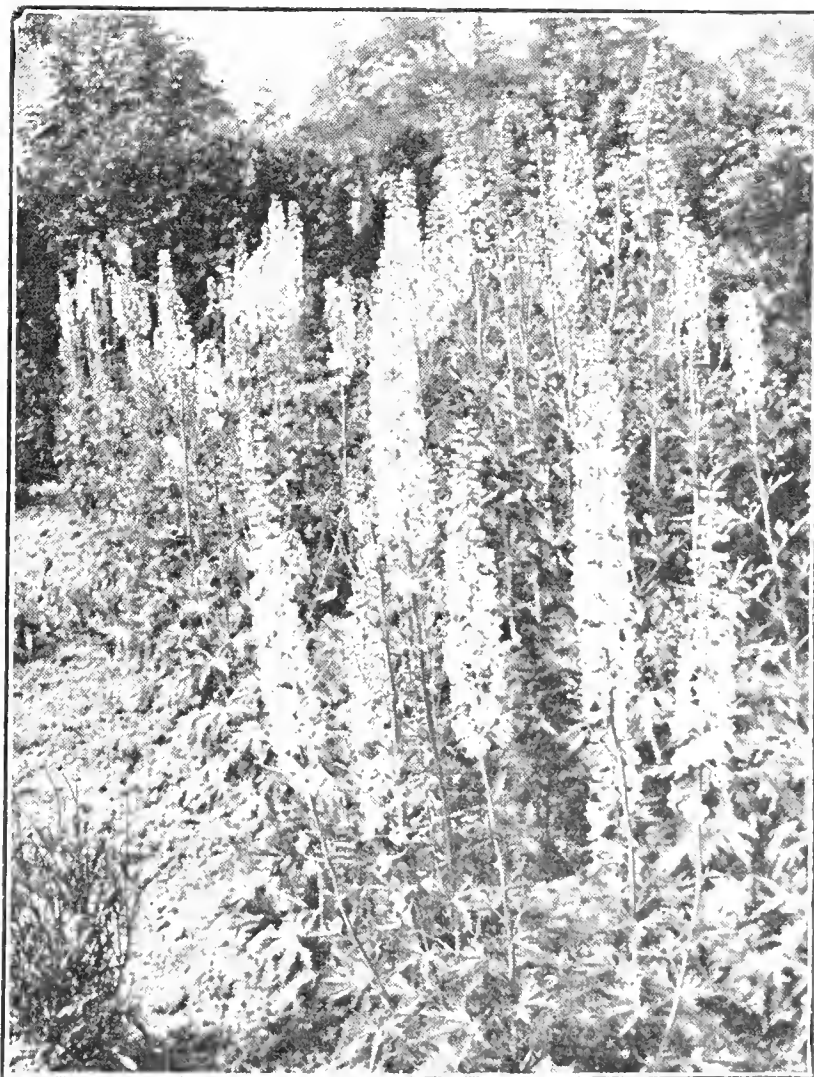
GYPHOPHILA (Gypsophila Alba "Baby Breath")—An annual of easy growth producing pure white flowers. A very pretty effect is secured by using them with other cut flowers. Several sowings should be made to keep up the supply.

GOSETIA—Favorite, free-blooming, hardy annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture, and of the most delicate and lovely colors. They are beautiful for solid beds, border lines, pots, and for growing in shaded places, where so few really fine flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open border in spring, or in a cold frame, and transplant seedlings to stand a foot apart in rather thin soil. Fine for cut flowers. Average height, one foot.

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL—The annual varieties should be sown out of doors during April where they are intended to flower, or for earlier work sow under glass and plant out. The perennial varieties are best sown during the summer, and planted out in borders in spring. The flower heads should be cut in a young stage and hung upside down to dry, as they are then more lasting for decorative purposes.

GENTIANA—Showy hardy perennials, valued for their beautiful, intense blue flowers early in the season.

GILIA—Pretty hardy annuals bloom most freely and continually the whole season. Do finely in any situation; look well on lawn and in beds; are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any time. One foot. Blue, white, light blue, violet, yellow, and white.



Delphinium

HOLLYHOCK (Superb Double Mixed)—This King of Flowers, growing from six to eight feet tall, cannot be excluded from the old-fashioned garden. It forms a splendid background for other hardy perennials and shrubbery. Seeds sown in the spring will produce blossoming plants the next summer.

HOLLYHOCK (Annual Single Mixed)—This Hollyhock differs from the perennial variety in that it blossoms the first year it is planted. Immense single flowers in all shades known in hollyhocks.

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)—Of all everlastings the straw flower is the best known. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and are covered with fine large flowers of white, pink, yellow or scarlet. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place.

HIBISCUS (Marshmallow)—Showy ornamental perennial plants for mixed beds or shrubbery borders with large and beautifully colored flowers.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort)—Strong-growing hardy perennials, succeeding in any soil, and useful in the hardy border, giving an enormous crop of yellow flowers in late summer.

HELIOTROPE—Flowering during the whole season, and its delightful perfume makes it a most desirable bouquet flower.

LINUM (Grandiflora Rubrum "Scarlet Flax")—A very effective and showy bedding plant having fine foliage and delicate stems. The flowers are a brilliant scarlet crimson. Plant about one foot.

LUPINE (Annual Sorts Mixed)—Easy growing annuals producing long spikes of various colors, pea-shaped flowers. They are splendid for mixed borders and also valuable for cut flower purposes. Will do best in a slightly shaded location. They attain a height of about 2 feet.

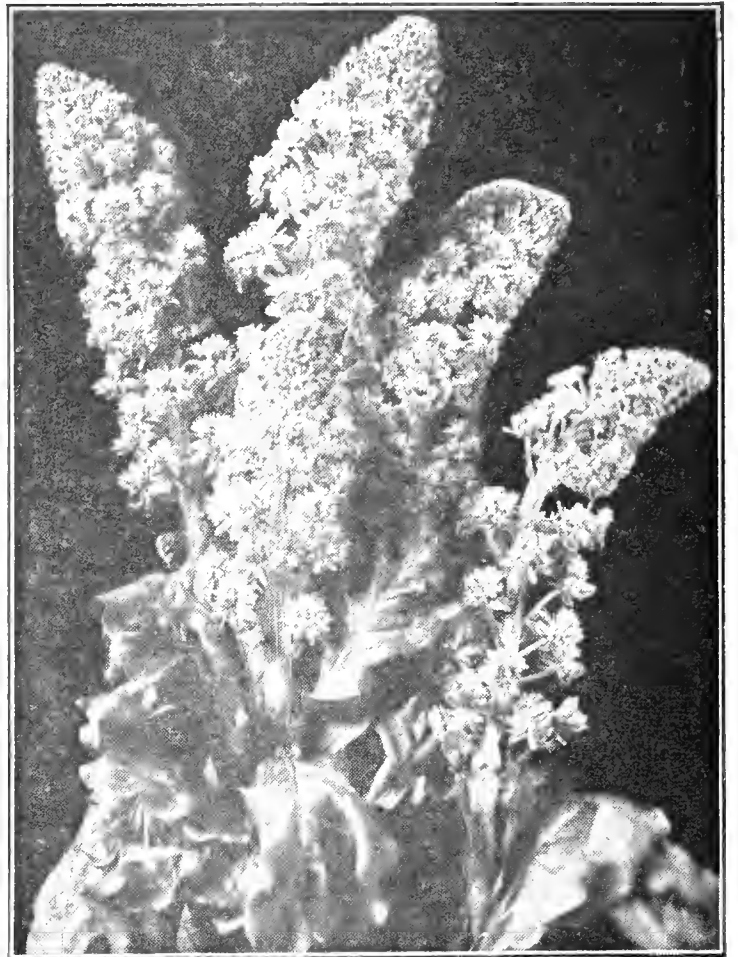
LYCHNIS—Handsome plants of easy culture, for beds and borders; bloom the first year if planted early; hardy perennials.

LOBELIA—A valuable and beautiful class of mostly dwarf-growing plants; their delicate drooping habit and the profusion of their charming little blue and white flowers render them exceedingly ornamental for vases or hanging baskets.

MATRICARIA (Feverfew)—A free-flowering bedding plant, bearing all season double white flowers.

MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant)—Curious and interesting plants, pinkish-white flowers, leaves close and droop when touched.

MARVEL OF PERU OR FOUR O'CLOCKS—An old favorite. A very brilliant showy annual which may be



Mignonette

sown in the open border or beds. Does well in any kind of soil. Fine mixed colors.

MIGNONETTE—A very popular flower for cutting. Sowings may be made in April and again in July which will furnish cut flowers for the entire season until frost. They may also be grown in pots for winter flowering. Choice mixed.

MORNING GLORY—Flowers all colors from the lightest to the darkest shades of pink, red and blue and some pure white. The vines grow to an unusual height.

MARIGOLD (African Mixed)—Large, compact flowers in the different shades of yellow and gold. Plant grows to a good height and forms a bush about 18 inches across. Begins to blossom the latter part of the summer and continues blooming until frost.

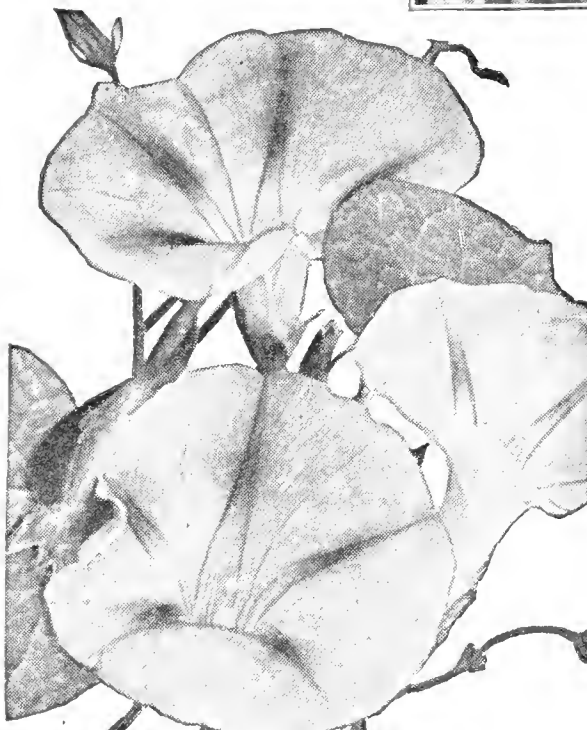
MARIGOLD (Legion of Honor)—A bush about a foot high producing flowers of a golden yellow with markings of velvety crimson near the base of each petal. It begins blooming in June and continues until frost.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)—Neat and beautiful little plants with star-like flowers; succeed best in a shady situation; for in or outdoor planting; half-hardy perennials; blooming the first year from seed. Six inches.

NASTURTIUM—One of the easiest flowers to grow and at the same time one of the most popular and pleasing of all varieties. Blossoms a few weeks after it is sown and continues to be a mass of glorious colors until frost. California Giant, tall mixed, and Fine Dwarf Mixed.

NASTURTIUM (Tall Variegated Foliage Type)—Not only do these varieties produce flowers of the most varied and brilliant color but the foliage adds an additional charm of its own. The leaves have markings of green, white and golden yellow.

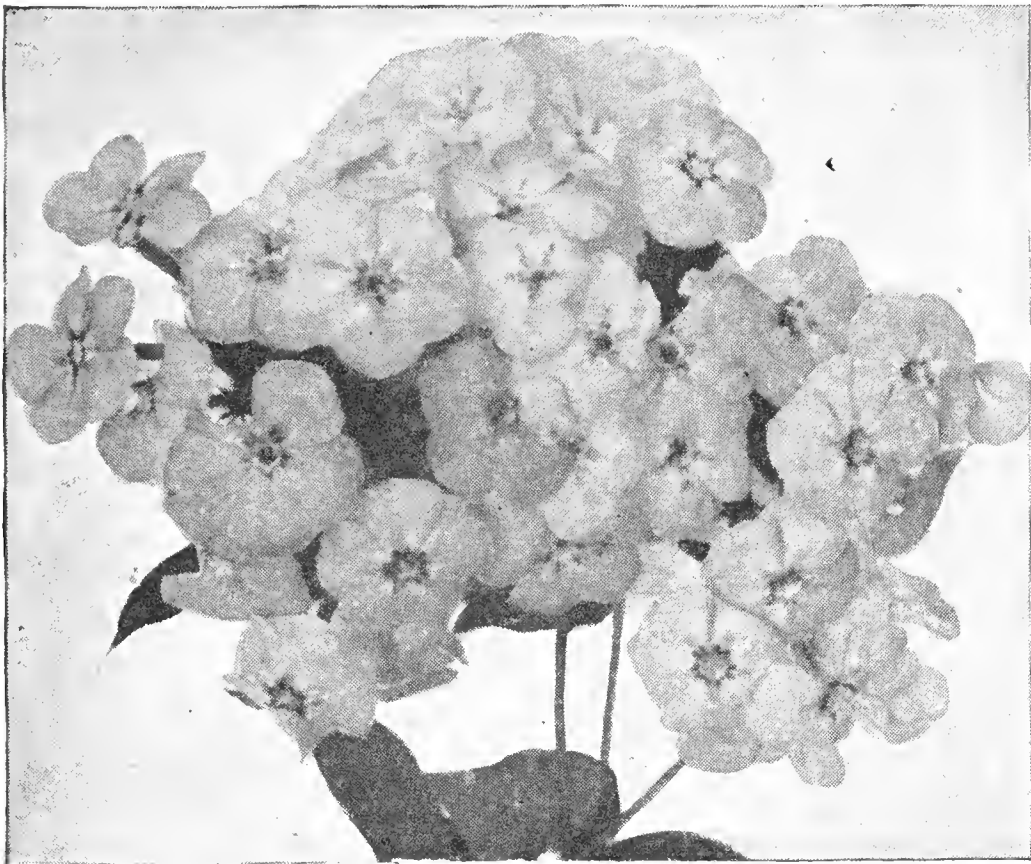
NASTURTIUM (Ivy Leaved Foliage Type)—Another charming variety producing foliage different from the ordinary type. The leaves are of a dark green, veined with white. Resembles the foliage of the hardy English Ivy. Flowers are of a medium size. Tall or Dwarf Mixed.



Morning Glory



Nasturtiums



Phlox Drummondii

NIGELLA OR LOVE IN A MIST (Damascina)—A hardy annual of easy culture producing odd looking flowers and seedpods. Will grow in any garden soil. Flowers blue and white. The plants have fine foliage and attain a height of one foot.

NICOTIANA (Tobacco Plant) — Flowers borne in clusters, long, tube-shaped, opening toward evening and emitting a powerful and pleasant odor.

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose)—A beautiful low-growing annual; the flowers open on approach of twilight. One foot. Mixed.

PETUNIA—Hardy bedding plant producing flowers of brilliant colors, which come into bloom in June and continue to blossom until frost. As the seeds are very small sow them on the surface and press down with a board, then cover lightly with sand or fine soil. Single mixed.

NEW PETUNIA (Monster Frilled)—These flowers cannot be compared with the ordinary bedding varieties. Most of the flowers are beautifully veined and show immense wide throats of white, primrose and other light colors. Nearly all of the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from four to five inches across.

POPPY—Well known plants which will endure considerable hardship and thrive on sandy soil. Mixed colors.

—Oriental Giant—Flowers are on long stalks of an immense size with bright, fiery red flower, with a dark center. You cannot imagine a plant more showy than this one. Hardy perennial.

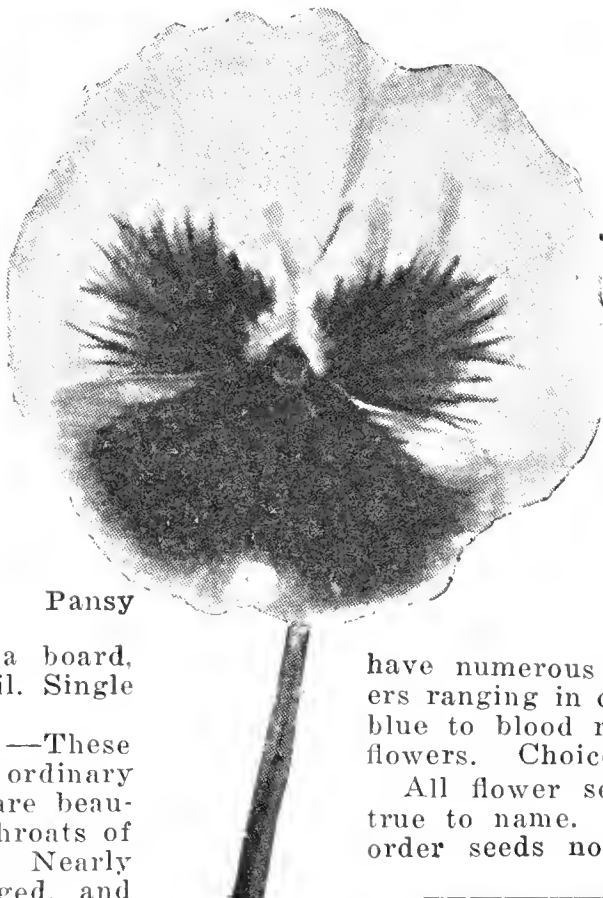
—Iceland—Hardy Oriental—Mixed flowers of medium size and very delicate texture. Very early. Grows 12 to 15 inches high.

—Shirley—Delicate colors in great variety. Flowers finely crimped and of soft, silky texture.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—The best annual variety of the phlox family. Plants grow very rapidly and will cover the ground in a short time. They begin to bloom when only a few weeks old and continue until frost. Sow as soon as the ground can be worked. They may be sown in the fall if sown late enough so that the seeds will not start growing until spring.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss)—A low spreading plant with fern-like leaves of a dark green color. It produces an abundance of bright flowers in all colors. It will thrive in hot sun where other plants refuse to grow and will stand an unusual amount of drought. They begin to blossom in early spring and continue a mass of bloom until frost. Single mixed.

PANSY (Giant Mastodon)—Flowers of gigantic size, some measuring three inches across. Most beautiful shades of coloring, ranging from the light yellow to the deep-velvety purples, which are of unusual beauty and richness. Sow seed in the fall so they will be able to make a good growth before cold weather and produce a mass of early blossoms the next year. Also sown



Pansy

in the spring but will not blossom as early. They thrive best in low temperature, but will do well in any location where the sun is not too hot nor the weather very dry.

PYRETHRUM—Very showy flowers of easy cultivation; valuable for cutting. The daisy-like blossoms borne in great abundance and a variety of colors. One of the best hardy perennials.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower) — Strong growing plant; flowering all summer, good for cutting.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)—Large, ornamental plants bearing brilliant colored fruit. It grows from 8 to 10 feet tall and is greatly admired for its picturesque foliage. Choice mixed.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Emperor, Mixed)—A half hardy annual which thrives best in cool, moist soil. For early flowers the seed should be started in a hot bed and transplanted after danger of frost. It produces beautiful orchid-like flowers from early spring until late in the fall. Height, eleven inches.

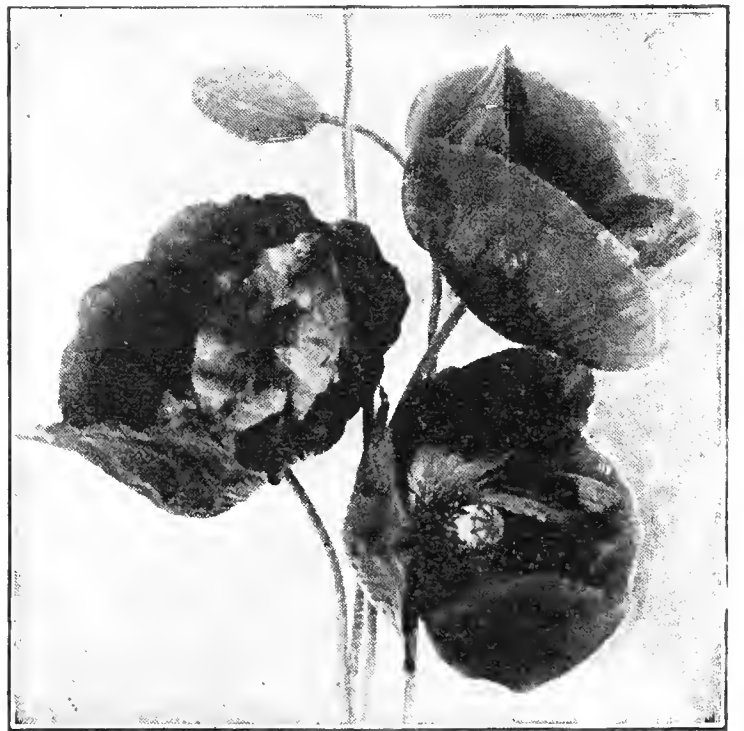
SCHIZANTHUS (Finest Mixed)—A very popular border plant producing butterfly-like blooms ranging in color from pure white to the deepest crimson. They are easily grown and blossom a few weeks after sowing. They make excellent pot plants for the winter or early spring.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage) — The largest flowering variety of Scarlet Sage. Will reach a height of 3 to 4 feet and measure 4 feet across. To have early flowers they should be sown in March in boxes and when the young plants are well started they should be planted 3 feet apart in the flower bed. Is popular as a hedge or border plant, for brilliant color effect.

STOCKS—Perpetual Cut and Come Again. These are of the perpetual blooming class. Will begin blooming in July and continue until frost. They

have numerous branches all bearing double flowers ranging in color from white, yellow, lilac, dark blue to blood red. One of the most popular fall flowers. Choice mixed.

All flower seed is selected and will be found true to name. Don't put off until tomorrow but order seeds now.



Poppy

Probably no other variety of the Poppy family is as popular as the Shirley, with its great range of colors and delicate tissue flowers.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride; Sweet Scabious)

—These beautiful hardy annuals are in great demand. They grow about 2½ feet high and bloom from early in July without interruption until cut down by the frost. As a flower for cutting they are much in demand. The various shades are very charming. Seeds should be sown any time in the spring after danger of frost is past.

STOKESIA (The Hardy Cornflower)—A beautiful hardy perennial plant. Of the easiest culture, blooming the first year from seed, and succeeding in an open, sunny position. The flowers are valuable for cutting.

SWEET PEAS—Sow early, the latter part of March or first week in April preferred. The ground must be dug deeply. Some well-rotted manure mixed in with the soil will increase the size of the flowers. Make a trench eight inches deep in which sow the seed and cover two inches. As the plants continue to grow gradually fill in the trench with the rich soil. Thin out to four inches apart and stretch a wire netting the length of the row for support. For continuous bloom keep the flowers cut and cultivate often. In dry weather, water thoroughly.

—The Spencer Sweet Peas—This wonderful new type surpasses the grandiflora varieties. Flowers of extraordinary size measuring two inches across, having the purest and most delicate coloring. The stems are long and strong, often bearing four blossoms to the stem. Very popular for cutting. Mere words cannot express the beauty of these flowers.

—Apple Blossom—Rose and pink, standard with primrose wing.

—Austin Frederick—Giant lavender.

—Blanche Ferry, Extra Select—Red and white.

—Constance Hinton—Mammoth white.

—Dobbie's Cream—Creamy yellow.

—King Edward—Best pure red. Very large.

—Royal Purple—As named, rich deep purple.

—Spencer Varieties in Mixture.



Sweet William

—Grandiflora or Ordinary Varieties—This variety blooms profusely, although the flowers are not as large as those of the Spencer, the shades are very striking and delicate.

—Agnes Eckford—A very light pink.

—America—Bright red and white striped.

—Black Knight—A deep maroon, very striking.

—Dorothy Eckford—One of the largest of the all white varieties and universally grown.

—Lovely—Deep pink shading to light pink.

—Hon. Mrs. Kenyon—Large primrose.

—Queen Alexandra—Brilliant scarlet.

—Grandiflora Varieties in Mixture.

—Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue—Deep navy blue.

—Duke of Westminster—A very rich, dark purple.

—King Edward—One of the most striking of the red.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatius*)—This perennial makes a good showing in the hardy border and also splendid for cut flower purposes. Is easily grown but delights in rich soil. Plants 18 to 24 inches high.

VERBENA—Hardy annual producing clusters of bright showy flowers. If seed is started indoors or in a hot bed the plants will blossom in June and continue until frost. Mammoth choice mixed.

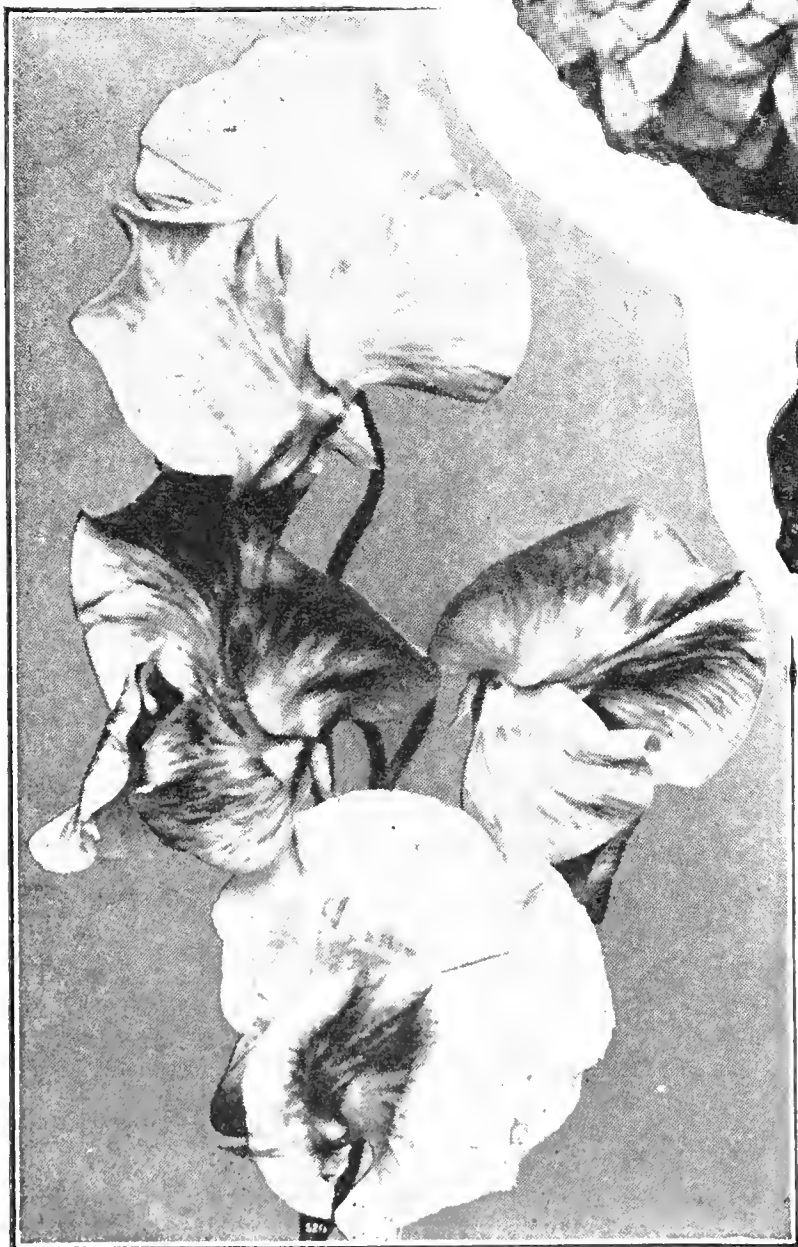
WALLFLOWER—Flowers are large size borne in compact, short spikes or clusters, and are very sweet scented. Blooms early in the spring and continues until late in the fall. Splendid for cutting. Annual mixed.

XERANTHEMUM—One of the most popular of the Everlastings. It grows about three feet high bearing an abundance of rose, purple and white flowers.

ZINNIA—Brilliant flowers in the shades of scarlet, rose, orange and yellow. Easily grown and thrives almost anywhere. Plants of the tall variety growing two feet high. Blossoms from June until frost.



Zinnia



Spencer Sweet Peas